

Задания по английскому языку
для отборочного тура олимпиады 2019-2020 года
11 класс
Вариант I

I. Лексико-грамматические задания

Задание 1. Заполните пропуски, выбрав единственно правильный из предложенных вариантов.

A.

1. He _____ free on Monday after _____ for 10 hours.
a) will be free, has questioned
b) was, being questioned
c) is, having questioned

2. What _____ he say, when he _____ the truth?
a) will, finds out
b) will, will find out
c) did, would find out

3. I ___ this letter to you from the top pf the Amphitheatre where my friends and I ___ for a week already.
a) am writing, have stayed
b) write, stayed
c) am writing, have been staying

B.

1. When he was a child, he used _____ a lot of chocolates every day, but nowadays he doesn't fancy _____ it.
a) to eat, doing
b) to eating, to do
c) to eats, to do

2. Once four men robbed ___ stage in that area, 65000\$ _____.
a) —, had stolen
b) a, were stolen
c) a, was stolen

3. We visited _____ Lake Baikal last summer.

- a) the
- b) –
- c) a

B.

1. – I don't like this idea.

– _____.

- a) So do they
- b) Neither were they
- c) Neither do they

2. Let's go to the park, _____?

- a) shall we
- b) will you
- c) don't we

3. Don't move, ____?

- a) will you
- b) shall you
- c) do you

Г.

1. ____ the time he had finished his coffee, the bill had risen ____ 60 per cent ____ just one hour.

- a) at, in, in
- b) by, by, in
- c) on, by, at

2. He shot ____ his companion and ____ him.

- a) in, wound
- b) at, wounded
- c) down, had wounded

3. If he ____ better for the exam last month, he ____ to London next month.

- a) prepares, would go
- b) has prepared, will go
- c) had prepared, would go

Д.

1. There are still a lot of debates about ____ style of life is the most ____ to help

you live longer.

- a) whatever, luckily
- b) that, unluckily
- c) which, likely

2. She is very good ___ talking people ___ doing things they do not want to do.

- a) in, over
- b) at, into
- c) at, in for

3. There is no point _____ angry with him. It's not his fault.

- a) to getting
- b) in getting
- c) about getting

Задание 2. Образуйте форму причастия II (Participle II) от следующих глаголов. Формы пишите строчными буквами без кавычек и знаков препинания. Например: to do - done (Participle II).

- 1. to slide
- 2. to string
- 4. to wind

Задание 3. Соотнесите прилагательные с их дефинициями.

1. sympathetic	1) difficult and requiring determination or effort
2. shy	2) capable of dealing with danger or pain, without seeming to be frightened
3. tough	3) to be friendly and enjoy meeting and talking to people
4. considerate	4) reasonable and morally right
5. brave	5) kind to someone who has a problem and willing to understand how they feel
6. fair	
7. outgoing	

	6) nervous and embarrassed in the company of other people, especially people who you do not know 7) thinking about the feelings and needs of other people
--	--

Задание 4. Выберите единственно правильный из предложенных вариантов перевода подчеркнутых слов, словосочетаний или предложений.

1. Неужели, он все еще дома? Он, вероятно, забыл мой адрес.

- a) can have been, must forget
- b) can be, must have forgotten
- c) could have been, had to forget

2. Тебе, возможно, придется работать в выходные.

- a) may have work
- b) might have to work
- c) might have had to work

3. К пятнице она напишет два эссе.

- a) she will write
- b) she will have written
- c) she would write

II. Проверка понимания текста

Задание 1. Прочитайте текст и выполните задание 2.

Scientists are starting to decipher the things we don't say with words.

Traveling through the Atlanta Airport recently during a period of heavy delays, Patti Wood could see the pain and stress etched on travelers' bedraggled faces. Anybody could. You didn't need to be an expert in body language to pick up the cues. People were leaning on one another, slouching in their seats, or walking slowly as if through water with phased-out zombie-like stares. But Wood is an expert, author of seven books on communication. So she did what she's compelled

to do in such situations, she stopped and spoke with some of them. “It lightens their load, and they may not have to keep giving out the message verbally and nonverbally, ‘I am in pain!’”

But as Wood and anyone else who studies body language seriously will tell you, it’s rarely so easy to read people. The science of facial expressions and body language is incredibly complex, ever-evolving, and riddled with myths. Among the few certainties is that the nonverbal cues you give off can pack many different meanings to different people, and you can’t fully predict how your little quirks will be perceived – whether by coworkers, acquaintances, or strangers, or even horses.

In one study, psychology professor Alexander Todorov and colleagues showed people pictures of other people experiencing extreme emotions, such as great loss, pain or victory. The pictured emotions were more accurately guessed when people based their decisions on body language alone, or body language and facial expressions, compared to when they relied on just facial expressions. For example, a tennis player would have a free hand clenched in a fist after winning a point, but not after losing, Todorov explains.

However, when asked how they arrived at their guesses, most of the people said the faces gave it away. “The greatest myth is that facial expressions provide completely unambiguous information about the emotional state of the person,” he says. “Real life expressions are inherently ambiguous. Of course, this is true for body gestures, too. But we rarely experience the ambiguity, because we rapidly integrate multiple cues in the context of the specific situation.”

Research even suggests human body language has meaning that extends beyond our species. When horses looked at pictures of angry human faces, their heart rates rose, according to a 2016 study. A horse would also turn its head to look at the photos with its left eye, a sign it feels threatened. Signals from the left eye are processed in the right hemisphere of the brain, specialized for dealing with threats, explains University of Sussex researcher Amy Smith, co-author of the study.

“It shows that horses have the ability to read emotions across the species barrier,” Smith says. “We have known for a long time that horses are a socially

sophisticated species, but this is the first time we have seen that they can distinguish between positive and negative human facial expressions.”

Задание 2. Выберите единственно правильный из предложенных вариантов ответов на вопросы.

1. Which of the following sentences best describes the main idea contained in the text?

- (A) Many people want to know how to read body language;
- (B) All living beings use body language;
- (C) Nonverbal communication is a very complex language, and just like in any language the cues, like words, can mean more than one thing;
- (D) A slight change in our eyes, face, hands and feet can speak a lot about our personality.

2. Which of the following is true?

- (A) It is usually so easy to read the body language;
- (B) Only people use body language;
- (C) Body language speaks more than words;
- (D) Facial expressions provide completely reliable information about the emotional state of the person.

3. The greatest myth is that:

- (A) body language is so easy to read;
- (B) everyone can read the body language;
- (C) cues can mean only one thing;
- (D) real life expressions are unambiguous.

III. Проверка лингвострановедческих знаний

Задание 1. Выберите единственно правильный из предложенных вариантов ответов на вопросы.

1. Which of the following is the nickname of a humid city in the South of the USA?

- A. The City of Brotherly Love
- B. The Windy City
- C. The City That Care Forgot

1. Which object is called “The statue of three lies”?

- A. The Statue of Liberty in New York
- B. The Statue of John Harvard in Harvard University, Cambridge
- C. The Washington Monument

1. Which of these films did Jack Nicholson not star in?

- A. The Wolf
- B. The Shining
- C. The Blade Runner

IV. Проверка навыков аудирования

Задание 1. Прослушайте текст дважды.

Задание 2. Отметьте правильный вариант ответа в таблице.

Statements	True	False	Not Stated
Even in his childhood Kailash Satyarthi empathized with children who had to conduct hard labour work			

With the help of his programme all the rugs made with child-labour assistance are marked			
Kailash Satyarthi's life has been threatened many times			

Вариант II.

I. Лексико-грамматические задания

Задание 1. Заполните пропуски, выбрав единственно правильный из предложенных вариантов.

A.

1. If the company ___ to continue sponsoring us in the future, they ___ our contract last week.

- a) didn't want, didn't renew
- b) wanted, would renew
- c) didn't want, wouldn't have renewed

2. She said she ___ recognize Nick as he ___ a lot recently.

- a) could hardly, had changed
- b) might not ever, changed
- c) could not, has changed

3. They forbade us _____ there.

- a) going
- b) go
- c) to go

Б.

1. You are not allowed to ___ photos in the museum. There are a lot of postcards on sale.

- a) do
- b) take
- c) make

2. She smiled ___ me as she passed me ___ in the street.

- a) to, along

- b) at, by
- c) back to, over

3. As I have to commute to work I ___ early.

- a) used to get up
- b) am used to get up
- c) am used to getting up

B.

1. ___ of the people I met were English.

- a) none
- b) no
- c) no one

2. I'm sorry, but I have to ask you for ___ more time to pay this bill.

- a) a little
- b) little
- c) a few

3. He demanded ___ him go.

- a) let
- b) letting
- c) to let

Γ.

1. The recent storm has ___ a lot of damage.

- a) made
- b) done
- c) provoked

2. He's failed ___ his efforts to find her.

- a) in
- b) on
- c) at

3. Vallecito, in ___ Sonora desert, is famous ___ its ghosts.

- a) the, with
- b) -, of
- c) the, for

Д.

1. ___ he jabbed the knife into the trunk of the tree.

- a) Lately
- b) Late
- c) Lastly

2. A school in the Khumjung village was built on Sir Edmund's money. By next June the 500th pupil ___ it.

- a) will leave
- b) will have left
- c) is leaving

3. I am sending you the bill, ___.

- a) as was agreed
- b) as it was agreed
- c) like it was agreed

Задание 2. Образуйте форму причастия II (Participle II) от следующих глаголов. Формы пишите строчными буквами без кавычек и знаков препинания. Например: to do - done (Participle II).

- 1. to bind
- 2. to burst
- 3. to cling

Задание 3. Соотнесите прилагательные с их дефинициями.

1. reserved	1) sad and weak or helpless
2. patient	2) prone to behave in an untrustworthy, deceitful, or insincere way
3. coward	3) able to wait for a long time or deal with a difficult situation without becoming angry or upset
4. pathetic	4) someone who tends not to talk about or show the feelings
5. strict	
6. dishonest	
7. gentle	

	<p>5) someone who is not brave enough and avoids dangerous or difficult situations</p> <p>6) having or showing a mild, kind, or tender temperament or character</p> <p>7) demanding that rules concerning behaviour are obeyed and observed</p>
--	---

Задание 4. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов перевода подчеркнутых слов и словосочетаний.

1. Если бы она написала вчера это письмо, то он его вчера бы и получил.
 - a) wrote, would get
 - b) had written, had got
 - c) had written, would have got

2. Я хочу ей блестящего будущего. Если бы она была выше, то могла бы стать моделью.
 - a) were, could become
 - b) had been, would become
 - c) were, will have become

3. Жаль, что у меня нет книги.
 - a) If I had the book.
 - b) I wish I had the book.
 - c) I wish I did not have the book.

II. Проверка понимания текста

Задание 1. Прочитайте текст и выполните задание 2.

Scientists are starting to decipher the things we don't say with words.

Traveling through the Atlanta Airport recently during a period of heavy delays, Patti Wood could see the pain and stress etched on travelers' bedraggled faces. Anybody could. You didn't need to be an expert in body language to pick up the cues. People were leaning on one another, slouching in their seats, or walking slowly as if through water with phased-out zombie-like stares. But Wood is an

expert, author of seven books on communication. So she did what she's compelled to do in such situations, she stopped and spoke with some of them. "It lightens their load, and they may not have to keep giving out the message verbally and nonverbally, 'I am in pain!'"

But as Wood and anyone else who studies body language seriously will tell you, it's rarely so easy to read people. The science of facial expressions and body language is incredibly complex, ever-evolving, and riddled with myths. Among the few certainties is that the nonverbal cues you give off can pack many different meanings to different people, and you can't fully predict how your little quirks will be perceived – whether by coworkers, acquaintances, or strangers, or even horses.

In one study, psychology professor Alexander Todorov and colleagues showed people pictures of other people experiencing extreme emotions, such as great loss, pain or victory. The pictured emotions were more accurately guessed when people based their decisions on body language alone, or body language and facial expressions, compared to when they relied on just facial expressions. For example, a tennis player would have a free hand clenched in a fist after winning a point, but not after losing, Todorov explains.

However, when asked how they arrived at their guesses, most of the people said the faces gave it away. "The greatest myth is that facial expressions provide completely unambiguous information about the emotional state of the person," he says. "Real life expressions are inherently ambiguous. Of course, this is true for body gestures, too. But we rarely experience the ambiguity, because we rapidly integrate multiple cues in the context of the specific situation."

Research even suggests human body language has meaning that extends beyond our species. When horses looked at pictures of angry human faces, their heart rates rose, according to a 2016 study. A horse would also turn its head to look at the photos with its left eye, a sign it feels threatened. Signals from the left eye are processed in the right hemisphere of the brain, specialized for dealing with threats, explains University of Sussex researcher Amy Smith, co-author of the study.

"It shows that horses have the ability to read emotions across the species

barrier,” Smith says. “We have known for a long time that horses are a socially sophisticated species, but this is the first time we have seen that they can distinguish between positive and negative human facial expressions.”

Задание 2. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответов на вопросы.

1. Which of the following sentences best describes the general idea of the text?

- (A) The greatest myth is that facial expressions provide completely unambiguous information about the emotional state of the person;
- (B) It is very difficult to read body language;
- (C) Body language speaks more than words;
- (D) Nonverbal communication is a very complex language, and just like in any language, the cues, like words, can mean more than one thing.

2. Which of the following is true?

- (A) You need to be an expert in body language to pick up the cues;
- (B) People usually rely on facial emotions;
- (C) You can fully predict how your little quirks will be read;
- (D) Animal body language has meaning that extends beyond their species.

3. The cues you give off can pack:

- (A) the only meaning;
- (B) many different meanings;
- (C) no meaning at all;
- (D) a strange meaning.

III. Проверка лингвострановедческих знаний.

Задание 1. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответов на вопросы.

1. What title did Benjamin Disrael take on being elevated to the peerage?

- A. The Earl of Beaconsfield
- B. The Earl of Avon
- C. The Earl of Dwyfor

2. The meaning of the name of Southampton is:

- A. a village on a meadow or river-land
- B. a land with a hill
- C. a village with deer or deer-park

3. Name the festival when American families meet for a special dinner and remember the Pilgrim Fathers:

- A. Thanksgiving Day
- B. Memorial Day
- C. Independence Day

IV. Проверка навыков аудирования.

Задание 1. Прослушайте текст дважды.

Задание 2. Отметьте правильный вариант ответа в таблице.

	True	False	Not Stated
When Kailash Satyarthi was 26 he was dismissed as an electrical engineer			
Kailash Satyarthi was the founder of a programme which marked all the rugs made without child labour			
Education in South Asia was very hard to obtain			

Вариант III.

I. Лексико-грамматические задания

Задание 1. Заполните пропуски, выбрав единственно правильный из предложенных вариантов.

A.

1. When she _____ to the meeting yesterday, a few women _____ the performance.

- a) came, had watched
- b) had come, were watching
- c) came, were watching

2. He _____ his promise. He _____ anything for dinner.

- a) must have forgotten, hasn't bought
- b) must forget, hasn't bought
- c) should forget, has bought

3. He claims ____ since morning.

- a) to be working
- b) to work
- c) to have been working

B.

1. As you know, ____ last six months of this year has been ____ difficult time for ____ Maxwell Inc., particularly ____ period from March to July.

- a) the, -, the, a
- b) the, a, -, the
- c) -, a, the, the

2. She was born in ____ country and christened at ____ church.

- a) a, the
- b) the, -
- c) the, the

3. _____ more you do sports, _____ better your shape is.

- a) a, a
- b) the, -
- c) the, the

B.

1. I was made ____ the truth.
 - a) telling
 - b) tell
 - c) to tell

2. Tom suggested that they ____ to the cinema.
 - a) would go
 - b) went
 - c) go

3. Let's do it, _____?
 - a) shall we
 - b) do we
 - c) would we

Г.

1. There could scarcely be a less promising environment for children, ____?
 - a) could not there
 - b) could there
 - c) could it

2. I insist ____ knowing what happened.
 - a) –
 - b) on
 - c) at

3. He's failed ____ his efforts to find her.
 - a) in
 - b) –
 - c) at

Д.

1. This is one of _____ decisions.
 - a) predictablist
 - b) more predictable
 - c) the most predictable

2. _____ very patient, she never said a word against him.

- a) to be
- b) being
- c) be

3. I hate ____ my age!

- a) being asked
- b) asking
- c) to ask

Задание 2. . Образуйте форму причастия II (Participle II) от следующих глаголов. Формы пишите строчными буквами без кавычек и знаков препинания. Например: to do - done (Participle II).

- 1. to reset
- 2. to shrink
- 3. to occur

Задание 3. Соотнесите прилагательные с их дефинициями.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. mature 2. cautious 3. thoughtful 4. conventional 5. amusing 6. compliant 7. energetic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) based on or in accordance with what is generally done or believed 2) too willing to do what other people want or too willing to accept their opinions 3) careful to avoid potential problems or dangers 4) causing laughter and providing entertainment 5) showing or involving great activity or vitality 6) behaving in the sensible way that you would expect an adult to behave 7) kind, and showing that you consider that what other people want or need is important
--	--

Задание 4. Выберите единственно правильный из предложенных вариантов

перевода подчеркнутых слов, словосочетаний или предложений.

1. Если бы не погода, они бы вчера уехали в лес.
 - a) If it is not weather, they would go to the forest.
 - b) But for the weather, they would have gone to the forest.
 - c) If only the weather, they will go to the forest.

2. Говорят, она поет песни с детства.
 - a) She was said to sing from childhood
 - b) She is said to have been singing since childhood
 - c) She was said to be singing since childhood

3. Ты, должно быть, забыл сделать задание вчера! Мне пришлось сделать его самой.
 - a) must forget to do, had to do
 - b) must have forgotten to do, have to do
 - c) must have forgotten to do, had to do

II. Проверка понимания текста

Задание 1. Прочитайте текст и выполните задание 2.

Scientists are starting to decipher the things we don't say with words.

Traveling through the Atlanta Airport recently during a period of heavy delays, Patti Wood could see the pain and stress etched on travelers' bedraggled faces. Anybody could. You didn't need to be an expert in body language to pick up the cues. People were leaning on one another, slouching in their seats, or walking slowly as if through water with phased-out zombie-like stares. But Wood is an expert, author of seven books on communication. So she did what she's compelled to do in such situations, she stopped and spoke with some of them. "It lightens their load, and they may not have to keep giving out the message verbally and nonverbally, 'I am in pain!'"

But as Wood and anyone else who studies body language seriously will tell you, it's rarely so easy to read people. The science of facial expressions and body language is incredibly complex, ever-evolving, and riddled with myths. Among the

few certainties is that the nonverbal cues you give off can pack many different meanings to different people, and you can't fully predict how your little quirks will be perceived – whether by coworkers, acquaintances, or strangers, or even horses.

In one study, psychology professor Alexander Todorov and colleagues showed people pictures of other people experiencing extreme emotions, such as great loss, pain or victory. The pictured emotions were more accurately guessed when people based their decisions on body language alone, or body language and facial expressions, compared to when they relied on just facial expressions. For example, a tennis player would have a free hand clenched in a fist after winning a point, but not after losing, Todorov explains.

However, when asked how they arrived at their guesses, most of the people said the faces gave it away. “The greatest myth is that facial expressions provide completely unambiguous information about the emotional state of the person,” he says. “Real life expressions are inherently ambiguous. Of course, this is true for body gestures, too. But we rarely experience the ambiguity, because we rapidly integrate multiple cues in the context of the specific situation.”

Research even suggests human body language has meaning that extends beyond our species. When horses looked at pictures of angry human faces, their heart rates rose, according to a 2016 study. A horse would also turn its head to look at the photos with its left eye, a sign it feels threatened. Signals from the left eye are processed in the right hemisphere of the brain, specialized for dealing with threats, explains University of Sussex researcher Amy Smith, co-author of the study.

“It shows that horses have the ability to read emotions across the species barrier,” Smith says. “We have known for a long time that horses are a socially sophisticated species, but this is the first time we have seen that they can distinguish between positive and negative human facial expressions.”

Задание 2. Выберите единственно правильный из предложенных вариантов ответов на вопросы.

1. Which of the following sentences best describes the main idea contained in the text?

- (A) Nonverbal communication is a very complex language, and just like in any language the cues, like words, can mean more than one thing;
- (B) A slight change in our eyes, face, hands and feet can speak a lot about our personality;
- (C) Body language describes the way people communicate with one another nonverbally, with the help of gestures, posture, facial expression and actions;
- (D) Body language speaks more than words.

2. Which of the following is true?

- (A) Horses do not have the ability to read emotions;
- (B) It is not true that body language is riddled with myth;
- (C) Nonverbal cues you give off can have different meanings to different people;
- (D) Emotions were more accurately guessed when people based their decisions on just facial expressions.

3. Scientists are starting to:

- (A) encode the body language of animals;
- (B) decipher the body language of people;
- (C) decode the body language of living beings;
- (D) encode the body language.

III. Проверка лингвострановедческих знаний

Задание 1. Выберите единственно правильный из предложенных вариантов ответов на вопросы.

- 1. Ronald Reagan was called “The Teflon President” _____.**
- A.per his unmarried status
 - B.because of his impeccable reputation
 - C.because he was the owner of the industrial enterprise

2. Who worked tirelessly at a hospital to raise the appallingly low standards of nursing the sick and wounded in the Crimean War?

- A. Elizabeth Blackwell
- B. Florence Nightingale
- C. Gertrude Elion

3. What is a shandy?

- A. a non-alcoholic drink
- B. a mixture of wine and spirits and hot water, sugar, lemon etc.
- C. a mixture of beer and lemonade

IV. Проверка навыков аудирования

Задание 1. Прослушайте текст дважды.

Задание 2. Отметьте правильный вариант ответа в таблице.

	True	False	Not Stated
Small children in India have to combine labour work with school education			
When Kailash Satyarthi was young he searched for any opportunity to help children			
Kailash Satyarthi's life is regularly threatened because society doesn't accept his ideas			